



# Energy Act 2023

## 2023 CHAPTER 52

### PART 13 U.K.

#### OFFSHORE WIND ELECTRICITY GENERATION, OIL AND GAS

### CHAPTER 1 U.K.

#### OFFSHORE WIND ELECTRICITY GENERATION

#### 290 Meaning of “relevant offshore wind activity” U.K.

- (1) In this Chapter, “relevant offshore wind activity” means—
  - (a) the planning, construction, operation or decommissioning of offshore wind electricity infrastructure, or
  - (b) the identification of an area for activity within [paragraph \(a\)](#) (whether or not any particular offshore wind electricity infrastructure is in contemplation).
- (2) In subsection (1), “offshore wind electricity infrastructure” means—
  - (a) a generating station, in the UK marine area, that generates electricity from wind (an “offshore wind generating station”), or
  - (b) infrastructure, in the UK marine area, used or intended for use in connection with—
    - (i) an offshore wind generating station, or
    - (ii) the conveyance of electricity generated by an offshore wind generating station.
- (3) For the purposes of the reference in [subsection \(2\)\(b\)\(ii\)](#) to infrastructure used or intended for use in connection with the conveyance of electricity generated by an offshore wind generating station, it does not matter whether the infrastructure is also used or intended for use in connection with the conveyance of electricity generated from other sources.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2023, Part 13. (See end of Document for details)*

### Commencement Information

**II** S. 290 in force at 26.12.2023, see s. 334(3)(j)

## 291 Strategic compensation for adverse environmental effects **U.K.**

- (1) This section applies where a public authority is subject to one or more environmental compensation obligations in relation to relevant offshore wind activities.
- (2) “Environmental compensation obligation” means—
  - (a) a statutory duty (however expressed) to secure that measures are taken to compensate for adverse environmental effects of an activity, or
  - (b) a statutory condition (however expressed) requiring a public authority, before granting consent for the doing of an act by a person (“P”) in connection with an activity, to be satisfied that P will take or secure the taking of measures to compensate for adverse environmental effects of the act.
- (3) The public authority may determine that—
  - (a) measures taken or secured by the authority in the exercise of any of its functions, or
  - (b) measures to be taken or secured by the authority in the exercise of any of its functions,
 are to count towards discharging the environmental compensation obligation or obligations to which the authority is subject.
- (4) In this Chapter, “adverse environmental effect” means—
  - (a) anything that adversely affects the integrity of any site comprised in the national site network, or
  - (b) anything that hinders the achievement of the conservation objectives stated for a protected marine area.
- (5) The measures referred to in subsection (3) may be measures taken at the site or sites of the activities to which the measures relate or elsewhere.
- (6) In this section—
  - “act” includes omission;
  - “the national site network” has the same meaning as in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (S.I. 2017/1012);
  - “protected marine area” means an area designated under—
    - (a) section 116 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 or section 13 of the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 (c. 10 (N.I.)) (marine conservation zones), or
    - (b) section 67(1)(a) of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 5) (marine protected areas);
  - “statutory”, in relation to a duty or condition, means imposed by or under primary legislation.
- (7) For the purposes of subsection (3), a public authority (“authority A”) may, with the consent of another public authority (“authority B”), treat measures taken or secured (or to be taken or secured) by authority B as taken or secured (or to be taken or secured) by authority A in the exercise of any of its functions.

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- (8) In subsection (4)(b), the reference to the conservation objectives stated for a protected marine area is a reference to the conservation objectives stated for the area pursuant to (as the case may be) section 117(2)(b) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, section 14(2)(b) of the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 or section 68(3)(b) of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010.

**Commencement Information**

**I2** S. 291 in force at 26.12.2023, see s. 334(3)(j)

**292 Marine recovery fund** **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for the establishment, operation and management of one or more marine recovery funds.
- (2) A marine recovery fund is a fund—
- (a) into which payments may be made in respect of relevant offshore wind activities, and
  - (b) out of which payments may be made towards expenditure on measures to compensate for adverse environmental effects of relevant offshore wind activities.
- (3) The following provisions of this section are without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1).
- (4) Regulations under this section may make provision—
- (a) enabling a determination to be made, by or on behalf of the relevant person, as to whether (and, if so, the extent to which) a payment into the fund discharges a compensation condition imposed on another person in connection with the granting of consent in respect of a relevant offshore wind activity;
  - (b) for a payment into the fund to be treated as discharging a compensation condition to the extent (if any) determined by virtue of paragraph (a).
- (5) “Compensation condition”, in relation to a person, means a condition requiring the person to take measures to compensate for adverse environmental effects of a relevant offshore wind activity.
- (6) “Relevant person”, for the purposes of a determination made by virtue of subsection (4)(a), means the person who imposed the compensation condition.
- (7) Regulations under this section may make provision—
- (a) enabling payments to be made out of the fund towards expenditure described in subsection (2)(b);
  - (b) about the persons to whom such a payment may be made;
  - (c) enabling conditions to be imposed on a person to whom such a payment is made in connection with the taking of measures described in subsection (2)(b).
- (8) Regulations under this section may make provision—
- (a) about the recovery of costs incurred in connection with the exercise of functions conferred by the regulations;
  - (b) conferring functions, including functions involving the exercise of a discretion, on the Secretary of State;

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- (c) for the delegation of functions conferred on the Secretary of State, where the functions relate to the operation or management of a marine recovery fund.
- (9) Regulations made by virtue of subsection (8)(c) may provide that a function may be delegated—
- (a) to a Scottish public authority only if the function relates to the taking or securing of measures in Scotland;
  - (b) to a Welsh public authority only if the function relates to the taking or securing of measures in Wales;
  - (c) to a Northern Ireland public authority only if the function relates to the taking or securing of measures in Northern Ireland.
- (10) Regulations made by virtue of subsection (8)(c) must provide that the delegation of a function—
- (a) to a Scottish public authority requires the consent of the Scottish Ministers;
  - (b) to a Welsh public authority requires the consent of the Welsh Ministers;
  - (c) to a Northern Ireland public authority requires the consent of DAERA.
- (11) Regulations made by virtue of subsection (8)(c) must provide that the delegation of a function—
- (a) may be cancelled by the Secretary of State in accordance with the regulations;
  - (b) does not prevent the Secretary of State from carrying out any function delegated.
- (12) Before making regulations under this section, the Secretary of State must consult—
- (a) the Scottish Ministers, so far as the regulations relate to relevant offshore wind activities in Scotland,
  - (b) the Welsh Ministers, so far as the regulations relate to relevant offshore wind activities in Wales,
  - (c) DAERA, so far as the regulations relate to relevant offshore wind activities in Northern Ireland, and
  - (d) such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (13) Regulations under this section are subject to the negative procedure.

**Commencement Information**

**I3** S. 292 in force at 26.12.2023, see s. 334(3)(j)

**293 Assessment of environmental effects etc U.K.**

- (1) The appropriate authority may by regulations make—
- (a) provision for and in connection with the assessment of the environmental effects of relevant offshore wind activities in relation to protected sites;
  - (b) provision about the taking or securing of measures by a public authority in compensation for any adverse environmental effects of relevant offshore wind activities in relation to protected sites (“compensatory measures”).
- (2) The appropriate authority is the Secretary of State, subject to paragraphs (a) to (c)—
- (a) the Scottish Ministers are the appropriate authority in relation to relevant offshore wind activities in the Scottish inshore region;

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- (b) the Welsh Ministers are the appropriate authority in relation to relevant offshore wind activities in the Welsh inshore region, subject to subsection (3) and other than in relation to qualifying Secretary of State functions;
  - (c) DAERA is the appropriate authority in relation to relevant offshore wind activities in the Northern Ireland inshore region, other than in relation to qualifying Secretary of State functions.
- (3) In subsection (2)(b), “relevant offshore wind activity” does not include an activity within [section 290\(1\)\(a\)](#) relating to a generating station that has a capacity such that the construction or extension of the generating station would be a nationally significant infrastructure project (within the meaning given by sections 14 and 15 of the Planning Act 2008).
- (4) The provision that may be made by virtue of subsection (1) includes provision—
- (a) specifying the matters to be dealt with by an assessment;
  - (b) about the procedure to be followed in carrying out an assessment, including when an assessment must be carried out and matters that must be taken into account;
  - (c) specifying the person by whom an assessment, or a specified kind of assessment, must be carried out;
  - (d) requiring an assessment to be carried out by a specified person in specified circumstances;
  - (e) authorising or requiring the supply of information (including information the supply of which would not otherwise be permitted) for the purposes of an assessment;
  - (f) enabling a person carrying out an assessment (an “assessor”) to require a person who has applied for consent to provide the assessor with assistance for the purposes of or in connection with the assessment;
  - (g) prohibiting the granting of consent in respect of an activity where an assessment has not been carried out in accordance with the regulations;
  - (h) about when or how compensatory measures must or may be provided;
  - (i) disapplying or otherwise modifying, whether generally or in specified circumstances or subject to specified conditions, any of the provisions listed in subsection (5)(a), (b), (c) or (d) (as the case may be).
- (5) The provisions referred to in subsection (4)(i) are—
- (a) in the case of regulations made by the Secretary of State—
    - (i) section 126 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009;
    - (ii) regulations 9 and 10 and Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ([S.I. 2017/1012](#));
    - (iii) regulations 6, 27, 28 and 30 to 37 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ([S.I. 2017/1013](#));
    - (iv) any other provision that relates to the taking or securing of compensatory measures, where the provision is made by or under an Act;
  - (b) in the case of regulations made by the Scottish Ministers—
    - (i) section 83 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 ([asp 5](#));
    - (ii) regulations 3 and 3A and Part 4 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 ([S.I. 1994/2716](#));

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- (iii) regulations 9 and 10 and Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ([S.I. 2017/1012](#));
- (iv) any other provision that relates to the taking or securing of compensatory measures in or in relation to the Scottish inshore region, where the provision is made by or under an Act of the Scottish Parliament;
- (c) in the case of regulations made by the Welsh Ministers—
  - (i) section 126 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009;
  - (ii) regulations 9 and 10 and Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ([S.I. 2017/1012](#));
  - (iii) any other provision that relates to the taking or securing of compensatory measures, where the provision is made by or under an Act or Measure of Senedd Cymru;
- (d) in the case of regulations made by DAERA—
  - (i) section 23 of the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013;
  - (ii) regulations 3 and 3A and Part 4 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 ([S.R. \(N.I.\) 1995 No. 380](#));
  - (iii) any other provision that relates to the taking or securing of compensatory measures in or in relation to the Northern Ireland inshore region, where the provision is made by or under Northern Ireland legislation.
- (6) But regulations under this section may not disapply or otherwise modify, or make provision which could undermine or circumvent—
  - (a) section 126(7)(a) or (b) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, section 83(4)(b)(i) or (ii) of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 or section 23(7) (a) or (b) of the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013,
  - (b) regulation 64 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017,
  - (c) regulation 29 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017,
  - (d) regulation 49 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994,
  - (e) regulation 44 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995, or
  - (f) any provision about qualifying Secretary of State functions (unless the regulations are made by the Secretary of State).
- (7) Regulations made under this section by the Secretary of State—
  - (a) may not provide for a function that is exercisable by a Scottish public authority, a Welsh public authority or a Northern Ireland public authority to cease to be exercisable by that authority, and
  - (b) to the extent that a function is exercisable by or on behalf of a Scottish public authority, a Welsh public authority or a Northern Ireland public authority, may not provide for the function also to be exercisable to that extent by another person,
 but may (subject to paragraphs (a) and (b)) modify such a function.
- (8) Regulations under this section may make provision—
  - (a) enabling the appropriate authority or a specified person to direct a person to take steps or to refrain from taking steps;
  - (b) requiring a person given such a direction to comply with it.

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- (9) But regulations made by the Secretary of State by virtue of subsection (8)(a) may not enable directions to be given—
- (a) to a Scottish public authority by a person other than the Scottish Ministers;
  - (b) to a Welsh public authority by a person other than the Welsh Ministers.
- (10) Regulations under this section may require the appropriate authority or a specified person—
- (a) to give guidance about specified matters;
  - (b) to consult specified persons, or persons of a specified description, before giving guidance by virtue of paragraph (a).
- (11) Regulations under this section may confer functions, including functions involving the exercise of a discretion—
- (a) in the case of regulations made by the Secretary State, on any person;
  - (b) in any other case, on a person other than a Minister of the Crown.
- (12) The functions that may be conferred on a person by virtue of subsection (11) include a function of giving advice in relation to the application or exercise of any other function, whether exercisable by that or another person, under or by virtue of regulations under this section.
- (13) In this section—
- “protected site” has the meaning determined in accordance with regulations under this section; and those regulations—
    - (a) must be framed so that protected sites consist of natural habitats or habitats of species, and
    - (b) must in particular include protected marine areas;
  - “qualifying Secretary of State functions” means functions of the Secretary of State in relation to relevant offshore wind activities in (as the case may be) the Welsh inshore region or the Northern Ireland inshore region;
  - “specified” means specified in regulations under this section.

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**Commencement Information**

**I4** S. 293 in force at 26.12.2023, see s. 334(3)(j)

**294 Regulations under section 293: consultation and procedure** **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State must, before making regulations under section 293, consult—
- (a) the Marine Management Organisation,
  - (b) the Joint Nature Conservation Committee,
  - (c) Natural England,
  - (d) the Scottish Ministers and Scottish Natural Heritage, so far as the regulations relate to relevant offshore wind activities or protected sites in Scotland,
  - (e) the Welsh Ministers and the Natural Resources Body for Wales, so far as the regulations relate to relevant offshore wind activities or protected sites in Wales,
  - (f) DAERA, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Northern Ireland, and

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- (g) such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (2) Regulations made by the Secretary of State under [section 293](#) are subject to the affirmative procedure.
- (3) The Scottish Ministers must, before making regulations under [section 293](#), consult—
- (a) the Secretary of State,
  - (b) the Marine Management Organisation, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in England or the Northern Ireland offshore region,
  - (c) Natural England, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in England,
  - (d) the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in such part of the UK marine area as is beyond the seaward limits of the territorial sea,
  - (e) Scottish Natural Heritage, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Scotland,
  - (f) the Welsh Ministers and the Natural Resources Body for Wales, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Wales,
  - (g) DAERA, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Northern Ireland, and
  - (h) such other persons as they consider appropriate.
- (4) Regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under [section 293](#) are subject to the affirmative procedure (see section 29 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 ([asp 10](#))).
- (5) The Welsh Ministers must, before making regulations under [section 293](#), consult—
- (a) the Secretary of State,
  - (b) the Marine Management Organisation, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in England or the Northern Ireland offshore region,
  - (c) Natural England, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in England,
  - (d) the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in such part of the UK marine area as is beyond the seaward limits of the territorial sea,
  - (e) the Scottish Ministers and Scottish Natural Heritage, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Scotland,
  - (f) the Natural Resources Body for Wales, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Wales,
  - (g) DAERA, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Northern Ireland, and
  - (h) such other persons as they consider appropriate.
- (6) The power of the Welsh Ministers to make regulations under [section 293](#) is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (7) A statutory instrument containing regulations made by the Welsh Ministers under [section 293](#) may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, Senedd Cymru.
- (8) DAERA must, before making regulations under [section 293](#), consult—
- (a) the Secretary of State,
  - (b) the Marine Management Organisation, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in England or the Northern Ireland offshore region,



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- (c) Natural England, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in England,
  - (d) the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in such part of the UK marine area as is beyond the seaward limits of the territorial sea,
  - (e) the Scottish Ministers and Scottish Natural Heritage, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Scotland,
  - (f) the Welsh Ministers and the Natural Resources Body for Wales, so far as the regulations relate to protected sites in Wales, and
  - (g) such other persons as DAERA considers appropriate.
- (9) The power of DAERA to make regulations under [section 293](#) is exercisable by statutory rule for the purposes of the Statutory Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1573 (N.I. 12)).
- (10) Regulations may not be made under [section 293](#) by DAERA unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before and approved by a resolution of the Northern Ireland Assembly.
- (11) In this section, “protected site” has the same meaning as in [section 293](#).

#### Commencement Information

**I5** [S. 294](#) in force at 26.12.2023, see [s. 334\(3\)\(j\)](#)

## 295 Interpretation of Chapter 1 **U.K.**

(1) In this Chapter—

“adverse environmental effect” has the meaning given by [section 291\(4\)](#);

“consent” means any consent, approval, permission, authorisation or confirmation (however described or given) that is required, or otherwise provided for, by or under primary legislation;

“DAERA” means the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland;

“England” includes the English inshore region and the English offshore region;

“Minister of the Crown” has the same meaning as in the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975 (see section 8(1) of that Act);

“Northern Ireland” includes the Northern Ireland inshore region;

“primary legislation” means—

- (a) an Act of Parliament,
- (b) an Act or Measure of Senedd Cymru,
- (c) an Act of the Scottish Parliament, or
- (d) Northern Ireland legislation;

“protected marine area” has the meaning given by [section 291\(6\)](#);

“public authority” means—

- (a) a Minister of the Crown,
- (b) the Scottish Ministers,
- (c) the Welsh Ministers,
- (d) a Northern Ireland department, or

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- (e) any other person with functions of a public nature;
  - “relevant offshore wind activity” has the meaning given by [section 290](#);
  - “Scotland” includes the Scottish inshore region and the Scottish offshore region;
  - “UK marine area” has the meaning given by section 42(1) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009;
  - “Wales” includes the Welsh inshore region and the Welsh offshore region.
- (2) References in this Chapter to the English, Scottish, Welsh or Northern Ireland inshore and offshore regions are to be construed in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (see section 322 of that Act).
- (3) References in this Chapter—
  - (a) to a Scottish public authority are to the Scottish Ministers or any other public authority whose functions are exercisable only or mainly in or as regards Scotland;
  - (b) to a Welsh public authority are to the Welsh Ministers or any other public authority whose functions are exercisable only or mainly in or as regards Wales;
  - (c) to a Northern Ireland public authority are to a Northern Ireland department or any other public authority whose functions are exercisable only or mainly in or as regards Northern Ireland.

**Commencement Information**

**I6** [S. 295](#) in force at 26.12.2023, see [s. 334\(3\)\(j\)](#)

**CHAPTER 2** **U.K.**

OIL AND GAS

*Environmental protection*

**296 Arrangements for responding to marine oil pollution** **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, make provision—
  - (a) requiring a person responsible for infrastructure or a place to which [subsection \(2\)](#) applies to have an emergency plan setting out arrangements for responding to incidents which cause, or may cause, marine oil pollution,
  - (b) in connection with that requirement, and
  - (c) about the reporting of such incidents.
- (2) [This subsection](#) applies to—
  - (a) an offshore installation, or an offshore well, that is used for or in connection with—
    - (i) offshore oil and gas operations, or
    - (ii) offshore production or storage of gas;

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- (b) offshore infrastructure, including pipelines, connected to such an installation or well;
  - (c) a harbour;
  - (d) a facility, that is not offshore, for handling or storing oil or gas;
  - (e) infrastructure or a place described in any of [paragraphs \(a\) to \(d\)](#) that is being decommissioned or has been decommissioned or abandoned.
- (3) Regulations under [subsection \(1\)](#) may, in particular, make provision in connection with the implementation, maintenance and review of an emergency plan, including provision requiring—
  - (a) a person to refrain from carrying out activities that may cause marine oil pollution unless and until an emergency plan is in place;
  - (b) an emergency plan to be reviewed in accordance with the regulations;
  - (c) the amendment or replacement of an emergency plan in circumstances specified in the regulations;
  - (d) a person to ensure readiness to carry out an emergency plan;
  - (e) a person to carry out an emergency plan.
- (4) Regulations under [subsection \(1\)](#) about the reporting of incidents may, in particular—
  - (a) set out—
    - (i) circumstances in which a report must be made;
    - (ii) by whom a report must be made;
    - (iii) to whom a report must be made;
  - (b) make provision as to the content and form of a report and the time by which a report must be made.
- (5) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, make provision enabling the inspection of infrastructure or a place to which [subsection \(2\)](#) applies.
- (6) Regulations under [subsection \(1\)](#) or (5) may, in particular, make provision—
  - (a) about the meaning which any expression used in [subsection \(1\), \(2\), \(3\), \(4\) or \(5\)](#) is to have for the purposes of regulations under [subsection \(1\)](#) or (5);
  - (b) conferring functions on any person;
  - (c) providing for the charging of fees (but see [subsection \(7\)](#));
  - (d) authorising or requiring, or restricting or prohibiting, the supply or keeping of information (including provision authorising or requiring the supply or keeping of information that would not otherwise be permitted);
  - (e) creating criminal offences or impose civil penalties (but see [subsection \(8\)](#));
  - (f) for the purpose of securing compliance with requirements imposed by or under regulations under [subsection \(1\)](#) or (5).
- (7) Regulations under [subsection \(1\)](#) or (5) which provide for a fee to be charged in respect of a person performing a function or doing any other thing must secure that, taking one year with another, the income from the fees does not exceed the cost of performing the function or doing the thing.
- (8) Regulations under [subsection \(1\)](#) or (5) may not provide—
  - (a) for a criminal offence to be punishable with imprisonment;
  - (b) for a civil penalty to exceed £50,000.

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- (9) Where regulations under subsection (1) or (5) provide for the imposition of a civil penalty, they must also include provision for a right of appeal against the imposition of the penalty.
- (10) Regulations under subsection (1) or (5) containing any of the following (with or without other provision) are subject to the affirmative procedure—
- (a) provision creating a criminal offence or civil penalty (but excluding provision modifying the circumstances in which a person is guilty of an existing offence or liable for an existing civil penalty);
  - (b) provision specifying a civil penalty amount.
- (11) Any other regulations under subsection (1) or (5) are subject to the negative procedure.
- (12) In this section—
- “gas” means—
- (a) “gas” within the meaning of section 2 of the Energy Act 2008,
  - (b) carbon dioxide, and
  - (c) hydrogen;
- “oil” means petroleum in any form including crude oil, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and refined products.

#### Commencement Information

- I7** S. 296 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 334\(1\)](#)
- I8** S. 296 in force at 11.1.2024 by [S.I. 2024/32](#), [reg. 2\(d\)\(i\)](#)

## 297 Habitats: reducing effects of offshore oil or gas activities etc U.K.

- (1) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, make provision requiring the Secretary of State to take into account the implications for relevant sites when deciding whether, or how, to carry out a function (including a function under other regulations under this section) which relates to—
- (a) offshore oil and gas activities, or
  - (b) offshore production or storage of gas.
- (2) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, make provision—
- (a) prohibiting a specified description of activities from being carried out unless the consent of the Secretary of State has been obtained, and
  - (b) requiring a person who has obtained such a consent to carry out any activity to which the consent relates in accordance with the consent (and any conditions to which the consent is subject).
- (3) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, make provision preventing a specified description of licence from being granted unless the Secretary of State has or Scottish Ministers have—
- (a) carried out a specified description of assessment, and
  - (b) confirmed that the outcome of that assessment does not prevent the licence from being granted.
- (4) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, make provision—

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- (a) authorising the Secretary of State to give a person directions to take steps, or to refrain from taking steps, and
  - (b) requiring a person given such a direction to comply with it.
- (5) The Secretary of State may make regulations under subsection (2), (3) or (4) only if the Secretary of State considers that the regulations would contribute to the protection of relevant sites from adverse effects of—
  - (a) offshore oil and gas activities, or
  - (b) offshore production or storage of gas.
- (6) For the purposes of regulations made under another provision of this section, “relevant site” has the meaning determined in accordance with the regulations; and those regulations—
  - (a) must be framed so that relevant sites consist of natural habitats or habitats of species;
  - (b) may, where they are framed by reference to provision made by other legislation, be framed so as to include natural habitats or habitats of species that are likely to fall within that provision of that other legislation.
- (7) Regulations under this section may—
  - (a) make provision about the meaning which any expression used in this section is to have for the purposes of regulations under this section;
  - (b) confer functions on any person (including a function of giving advice in relation to the application or exercise of any other function, whether exercisable by that or another person, under regulations under this section);
  - (c) provide for the modification or revocation of any consent given under regulations under subsection (2);
  - (d) provide for the charging of fees;
  - (e) authorise, or restrict or prohibit, the supply or keeping of information (including authorisation of the supply or keeping of information that would not otherwise be permitted);
  - (f) create criminal offences or impose civil penalties (but see subsection (8));
  - (g) make other provision for the purpose of securing compliance with requirements imposed by or under regulations under this section.
- (8) Regulations under this section may not provide—
  - (a) for a criminal offence to be punishable with imprisonment or, on summary conviction, to a fine exceeding the statutory maximum;
  - (b) for a civil penalty of a fixed amount to exceed £2,500 or of a variable amount to exceed £50,000.
- (9) Where regulations under this section provide for the imposition of a civil penalty, they must also include provision for a right of appeal against the imposition of the penalty.
- (10) Regulations under this section are subject to the affirmative procedure.
- (11) In [this section](#)—
  - “licence” means anything (however described) which permits a person to do something;
  - “specified” means specified in regulations under this section.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2023, Part 13. (See end of Document for details)*

#### Commencement Information

- I9** S. 297 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 334\(1\)](#)  
**I10** S. 297 in force at 11.1.2024 by [S.I. 2024/32, reg. 2\(d\)\(i\)](#)

## 298 Regulations under sections 296 and 297: procedure with devolved authorities **U.K.**

### *Regulations under section 296*

- (1) Before making regulations under section 296 that contain provision within devolved competence, the Secretary of State must give notice to each relevant devolved authority—
  - (a) stating that the Secretary of State proposes to make regulations under that section,
  - (b) setting out or describing the provision that is within the relevant devolved competence, and
  - (c) specifying the period (of not less than 28 days from the date on which the notice is given) within which representations may be made with respect to that provision,
 and must consider any representations duly made and not withdrawn.
- (2) The Secretary of State need not wait until the end of the period specified under subsection (1)(c) before making regulations if, before the end of that period, each relevant devolved authority to which the notice was given has confirmed that it has made any representations it intends to make with respect to the provision referred to in subsection (1)(b).
- (3) The Secretary of State must, if requested to do so by a relevant devolved authority, give the authority a statement setting out whether and how representations made by the authority with respect to the provision referred to in subsection (1)(b) have been taken into account in the regulations.
- (4) In subsections (1) to (3), “relevant devolved authority”, in relation to regulations, means—
  - (a) the Scottish Ministers, if the regulations contain provision within Scottish devolved competence;
  - (b) the Welsh Ministers, if the regulations contain provision within Welsh devolved competence;
  - (c) the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland, if the regulations contain provision within Northern Ireland devolved competence;
 and “the relevant devolved competence”, in relation to a relevant devolved authority, is to be construed accordingly.

### *Regulations under section 297*

- (5) The Secretary of State may not make regulations under section 297 containing provision within Scottish devolved competence unless the Scottish Ministers have consented to that provision.

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*Changes to legislation:* There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2023, Part 13. (See end of Document for details)

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- (6) The Secretary of State may not make regulations under section 297 containing provision within Welsh devolved competence unless the Welsh Ministers have consented to that provision.

*Devolved competence*

- (7) For the purposes of this section, provision—
- (a) is within Scottish devolved competence if it would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if it were contained in an Act of that Parliament;
  - (b) is within Welsh devolved competence if it would be within the legislative competence of Senedd Cymru if it were contained in an Act of the Senedd (ignoring any requirement for the consent of a Minister of the Crown imposed under Schedule 7B to the Government of Wales Act 2006);
  - (c) is within Northern Ireland devolved competence if it—
    - (i) would be within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly if it were contained in an Act of that Assembly, and
    - (ii) would not, if it were contained in a Bill in the Northern Ireland Assembly, result in the Bill requiring the consent of the Secretary of State under section 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998;

and references to provision being within devolved competence are to provision that is within Scottish, Welsh or Northern Ireland devolved competence.

**Commencement Information**

- I11** S. 298 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 334\(1\)](#)  
**I12** S. 298 in force at 11.1.2024 by [S.I. 2024/32, reg. 2\(d\)\(i\)](#)

*Decommissioning: charging*

**299 Charges in connection with abandonment of offshore installations** **U.K.**

- (1) In the Petroleum Act 1998, after section 38B insert—

**“38C Charges in connection with exercise of functions under Part 4**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument provide for payment to the Secretary of State of charges for or in connection with the carrying out by the Secretary of State of the Secretary of State’s functions under this Part.
- (2) Regulations under this section may provide that a charge is to be of an amount—
- (a) specified in the regulations, or
  - (b) determined by the Secretary of State in accordance with the regulations.
- (3) Regulations under this section may specify matters to which the Secretary of State must have regard when determining the amount of a charge.

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2023, Part 13. (See end of Document for details)*

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- (4) Regulations under this section may specify—
    - (a) how a charge is to be paid;
    - (b) when a charge is to be paid;
    - (c) the person by whom a charge is to be paid.
  - (5) Provision made by virtue of subsection (4)(c) may confer a discretion on the Secretary of State.
  - (6) Regulations under this section may—
    - (a) include incidental, supplementary or consequential provision;
    - (b) include transitory or transitional provision or savings;
    - (c) make different provision for different purposes.
  - (7) Before making regulations under this section, the Secretary of State must consult organisations in the United Kingdom that appear to the Secretary of State to be representative of persons who are likely to be affected by the regulations.
  - (8) The Secretary of State must not make regulations under this section without the consent of the Treasury.
  - (9) A statutory instrument containing regulations under this section is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”
- (2) In section 30 of the Energy Act 2008 (abandonment of installations), in subsection (2) (a), for the words from “the reference” to “Scottish Parliament” substitute “sections 38C(9) and 39(6) of the 1998 Act are to be read as if each of those sections imposed a requirement that regulations under the section concerned are subject to the negative procedure (see section 28 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010)”.
  - (3) The Petroleum Act 1998 is amended as follows in consequence of subsection (1).
  - (4) In section 29 (preparation of programmes), omit subsection (5).
  - (5) In section 33(4) (failure to submit programmes), for the words from “any fee” to the end substitute “any charge that would have been payable by those persons in accordance with regulations under section 38C if they had complied with the notice under section 29(1)”.
  - (6) In section 34(4) (revision of programmes), omit the words from “and a person” to the end.
  - (7) In section 39 (regulations)—
    - (a) in subsection (2), omit paragraph (e);
    - (b) in subsection (5), omit the words from “and he” to the end.

#### Commencement Information

- I13** S. 299 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 334\(1\)](#)
- I14** S. 299(1)(2) in force at 11.1.2024 by [S.I. 2024/32](#), [reg. 2\(d\)\(ii\)](#)



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*Changes to legislation:* There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2023, Part 13. (See end of Document for details)

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### *Change in control of licensee*

#### **300 Model clauses of petroleum licences** **U.K.**

- (1) [Schedule 21](#) amends model clauses contained in—
  - (a) the Petroleum (Production) (Landward Areas) Regulations 1995 ([S.I. 1995/1436](#)),
  - (b) the Petroleum (Current Model Clauses) Order 1999 ([S.I. 1999/160](#)),
  - (c) the Petroleum Licensing (Exploration and Production) (Seaward and Landward Areas) Regulations 2004 ([S.I. 2004/352](#)),
  - (d) the Petroleum Licensing (Production) (Seaward Areas) Regulations 2008 ([S.I. 2008/225](#)), and
  - (e) the Petroleum Licensing (Exploration and Production) (Landward Areas) Regulations 2014 ([S.I. 2014/1686](#)).
- (2) Where a licence granted (or having effect as if granted) by the Oil and Gas Authority under the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 or the Petroleum Act 1998—
  - (a) incorporates model clauses amended by a paragraph of [Schedule 21](#) (whether or not any provision of those model clauses is modified or excluded), and
  - (b) is in force immediately before that paragraph comes into force,the licence has effect with the amendments provided for by that paragraph.
- (3) The power conferred by reason of the amendment made by [paragraph 70\(2\)](#) of [Schedule 21](#) to partially revoke a licence because of the occurrence of an event mentioned in model clause 41(2)(h) in Schedule 2 to the Petroleum Licensing (Exploration and Production) (Landward Areas) Regulations 2014 may not be exercised as a result of such an event which occurred before the commencement of [paragraph 70](#) of [Schedule 21](#).
- (4) A reference in any document to provisions of a licence which are amended by [Schedule 21](#) is to be construed, unless the nature of the document or the context otherwise requires, as a reference to those provisions as amended.
- (5) A provision inserted in a licence by virtue of [Schedule 21](#) may be altered or deleted by deed executed by the Secretary of State and the licensee or, as respects Scotland, by an instrument subscribed or authenticated by the Secretary of State and the licensee in accordance with the Requirements of Writing (Scotland) Act 1995.

#### **Commencement Information**

- I15** S. 300 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 334\(1\)](#)  
**I16** S. 300 in force at 11.1.2024 by [S.I. 2024/32](#), [reg. 2\(d\)\(iii\)](#)

#### **301 Power of OGA to require information about change in control of licensee** **U.K.**

After section 5C of the Petroleum Act 1998 insert—

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2023, Part 13. (See end of Document for details)*

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**“5D OGA’s power to require information about change in control of licensee**

- (1) This section applies in relation to a licence granted (or having effect as if granted) by the OGA under this Part which includes provisions prohibiting a change in control of a licensee which is a company without the OGA’s consent.
- (2) The OGA may by notice in writing require a person within subsection (3) to provide the OGA with any information that it requires for the purpose of exercising its functions in relation to a change or potential change in control of a licensee which is a company.
- (3) The persons within this subsection are—
  - (a) the company;
  - (b) the person who (if consent were granted) would take control of the company;
  - (c) if the company and another person or persons are the licensee, that other person or those other persons;
  - (d) any person not within any of paragraphs (a) to (c) who appears to the OGA to have information that it requires as mentioned in subsection (2).
- (4) The power conferred by this section does not include power to require the provision of any information that would be protected from disclosure or production in legal proceedings on grounds of legal professional privilege or, in Scotland, confidentiality of communications.
- (5) Nothing in this section limits any power of the OGA to require information under—
  - (a) regulations under this Part, or
  - (b) the terms of a licence under this Part.”

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**Commencement Information**

**I17** S. 301 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 334\(1\)](#)

**I18** S. 301 in force at 11.1.2024 by [S.I. 2024/32](#), [reg. 2\(d\)\(iv\)](#)

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2023, Part 13.